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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
09/966,876	09/28/2001	Eduardo Perez	M-12263 US 4257		
75	90 01/11/2005	EXAMINER			
Philip W. Woo c/o SIDLEY AUSTIN BROWN & WOOD LLP			LE, VU		
555 CALIFORN		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER		
SUITE 5000		2613			
SAN FRANCIS	SCO, CA 94104-1715	DATE MAILED: 01/11/2005			

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Application No	. App	olicant(s)			
Office Action Summary		09/966,876	PEF	PEREZ, EDUARDO			
		Examiner	Art	Unit			
		Vu Le	261	<u> </u>			
Period fo	 The MAILING DATE of this communication 	ation appears on the cove	r sheet with the corres	pondence address			
THE - Exte after - If the - If NC - Failu Any	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION of time may be available under the provisions of SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication of the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) of period for reply is specified above, the maximum stature to reply within the set or extended period for reply will reply received by the Office later than three months after the patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATION. 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, how ication. days, a reply within the statutory mit ory period will apply and will expire I, by statute, cause the application	vever, may a reply be timely file inimum of thirty (30) days will be SIX (6) MONTHS from the ma to become ABANDONED (35)	d e considered timely. illing date of this communication. U.S.C. § 133).			
Status							
1)	Responsive to communication(s) filed	on					
2a) <u></u> □	This action is FINAL . 2b)⊠ This action is non-fir	ıal.				
3)	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Disposit	ion of Claims						
5)□ 6)⊠ 7)□	Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the app 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are Claim(s) is/are allowed. Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected. Claim(s) is/are objected to. Claim(s) are subject to restriction	withdrawn from conside					
Applicati	ion Papers						
10)⊠	The specification is objected to by the I The drawing(s) filed on <u>28 September</u> . Applicant may not request that any objection Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the the oath or declaration is objected to be	2001 is/are: a)⊠ accept on to the drawing(s) be held e correction is required if the	d in abeyance. See 37 Cone drawing(s) is objected	CFR 1.85(a). I to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).			
Priority ι	ınder 35 U.S.C. § 119						
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 							
2) 🔲 Notic 3) 🔯 Inforr	t(s) e of References Cited (PTO-892) e of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTC nation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PT r No(s)/Mail Date <u>1/02</u> .	9-948) O/SB/08) 5) [Interview Summary (PTO- Paper No(s)/Mail Date Notice of Informal Patent A Other:	<u>.</u> .			

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (e) the invention was described in-
- (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent; or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for the purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English.
- 2. Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Boyce, US 6,012,091.

Re claim 1, Boyce discloses a method for creating streaming video data (fig. 3, col. 9, line 46 – col. 11, line 9), the method comprising:

compressing video data to a first intermediate data file using a first transform (120; Boyce discloses the incoming bitstream inputted to bitstream storage 120 is a compressed bitstream, thus compressing to yield a first intermediate data file is inherent);

compressing the first intermediate data file to a second intermediate data file using a second transform (330);

compressing the second intermediate data file to a streaming video data file using a third transform (150).

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3. Claims 1-2, 4, 6-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Seo, US 6,798,980.

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Re claim 1, Seo discloses a method for creating streaming video data (figs. 1-3, Summary of the Invention), the method comprising:

compressing video data to a first intermediate data file using a first transform (col. 3, lines 33-39; Seo discloses MPEG-2 format file as a first intermediate data file. MPEG-2 serves as a first transform as claimed for compressing raw uncompressed video input);

compressing the first intermediate data file to a second intermediate data file using a second transform (col. 3, lines 33-39; Seo discloses converting MPEG-2 format file into MPEG-1 format file. MPEG-1 serves as a second transform for converting MPEG-2 format file into MPEG-1 format file as claimed);

compressing the second intermediate data file to a streaming video data file using a third transform (30, col. 3, lines 1-11, the AV decoder serves to convert MPEG-1 format data into AV format data which is streamed to the user's set top box STB).

Re claim 2, the method according to claim 1, wherein the first intermediate data file comprises an MPEG-2 data file. (See col. 3, lines 33-39).

Re claim 4, the method according to claim 1, wherein the video data further comprises NTSC format video data. (See col. 1, line 22).

Re claim 6, the method according to claim 1, further comprising de-interlacing the first intermediate data file using the first transform. (See discloses converting MPEG-2 data format into MPEG-1 data format. MPEG-2 data format may be interlaced or

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progressive. MPEG-1 data format is progressive only. Thus, in Seo, an interlaced MPEG-2 data format inherently would require de-interlacing to convert it to MPEG-1 data format).

Re claim 7, the method according to claim 1, wherein the first intermediate data file is encoded at rate of 5 Mbps or more. (See col. 1, lines 27-28).

Re claim 8, the method according to claim 1, wherein the streaming data file is encoded at a rate of 1.5 Mbps or less. (It is noted that MPEG-1 inherently produces data format with a rate up to 1.5 Mbps. Thus, the output bitstream of the MPEG-1 coder to be converted by the AV decoder 30 into AV streaming data file for reproduction inherently would fall within the range of 1.5 Mbps or less).

Re claim 9, the method according to claim 1, further comprising transmitting the streaming data file over a network. (See col. 3, lines 4-5, i.e. broadcast network).

Re claim 10, the method according to claim 1, wherein the first intermediate data is encoded at about 30 frames per second and wherein the compressing the first intermediate data file to a second intermediate data file using a second transform further includes encoding the second intermediate data file at about 30 frames per second or less. (In Seo, MPEG-2 represents first intermediate data format and MPEG-1 represents second intermediate data format as claimed. It is noted that both MPEG-2 and MPEG-1 inherently reproduce video data at a rate of about 30 frames per second).

Re claim 11, the method according to claim 1, wherein the compressing the first intermediate data file to a second intermediate data file using a second transform is performed in transparent mode. (Applicant described a "transparent mode" as a mode

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of compressing video data file into compressed video data file such that, when played, the human eye is incapable of distinguishing between the video data and the compressed video data file – see para 0023 of spec. In Seo, that would mean the MPEG-1 compressed data file when decoded at the AV decoder 30 at a rate of 30 frames per second would achieve the "transparent mode" as claimed).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 5. Claims 3, 5, 12-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Seo, US 6,798,980.

Re claim 3, the method according to claim 1, wherein the second intermediate data file comprises an unconstrained MPEG-1 data file. Seo discloses the second intermediate data file as MPEG-1 data file (see col. 3, lines 33-39), but not "unconstrained MPEG-1 data file as claimed. However, Official Notice is taken to note that unconstrained MPEG-1 data file implies MPEG-1 compressed bitstream with a variable data rate (VBR) that has no set maximum and minimum. This is notoriously well known in the art and would have been obvious to implement in Seo for the benefit of higher quality reproduced images. The reason unconstrained MPEG-1 VBR is not utilized often is because of greater bandwidth requirement.

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Re claim 5, the method according to claim 1, wherein the first intermediate data file further comprises an MPEG-2 data file and the second intermediate data file further comprises an unconstrained MPEG-1 data file, the compressing the first intermediate data file to a second intermediate data file further comprising converting the MPEG-2 data file to the unconstrained MPEG-1 data file.

(Claim 5 has been analyzed and rejected w/r to claims 1-3 above).

Re claim 12, the claim has been analyzed and rejected w/r to claims 1-3 above.

Re claim 13, the claim has been analyzed and rejected w/r to claims 1-3 and 11 above.

Re claim 14, the claim has been analyzed and rejected w/r to claims 1 & 7 above.

Re claim 15, the claim has been analyzed and rejected w/r to claims 1 & 4 above.

Re claim 16, the claim has been analyzed and rejected w/r to claims 1 & 6 above.

Re claim 17, the claim has been analyzed and rejected w/r to claims 1 & 11 above.

Re claim 18, the claim has been analyzed and rejected w/r to claims 1 & 10 above.

Re claim 19, the claim has been analyzed and rejected w/r to claims 1-3 above.

Re claim 20, the claim has been analyzed and rejected w/r to claims 1-3 above.

The system and method in Seo (figs. 1-3) is a computer-implemented system/method.

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Hence, a program with instructions to execute the steps of creating streaming video data would have been implied and necessitated.

Contact

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Vu Le whose telephone number is 703-308-6613. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30-6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Chris Kelley can be reached on 703-305-4856. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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